#### RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

oding last week to the discussion which has grown out of Mr. WEBSTER's exposition (in his e speech) of his views of the interests of o say that the expediency of Conventions for reg the commercial intercourse between naoust depend upon circumstances, first to be rtained, and then to be well weighed and calmconsidered. The subjoined article, conceived in this commendable spirit, which we copy from a Kentucky paper, appears to us to be worthy of the attention of all our readers who take an interest in subject. There are few of them who will not find instruction in the perusal of it; and even the well-informed may be led by its suggestions to a more thorough examination of the matter of which

#### PROM THE OBSERVER AND REPORTER, JUNE 21. RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

The policy of these treaties has recently been questioned, and a brief examination of it may assist the public in forming a correct opinion about it. The reciprocity for which they stipulate relates to the navigation of the country. They provide that the American and the foreign vessel shall be placed &c. in the transportation of commodities, and they abolish the foreign tonnage which had been previously imposed in behalf of American yessels.

Sometimes the reciprocity is limited, whilst in other cases it is perfect and comprehensive. The convention egotiated with England in 1815-the first in the series of treaties-is limited to the European territories of Great Britain, the Government of that country being unwilling to extend the principle to her colonial possessions. Between the Eusels of the one Power than what are levied upon hose of the other.

In the case of the French treaty negotiated in 822 some temporary discriminations, favorable to tonnege, were stipulated, but these have

In other instances, with several of the Northern Powers of Europe, and most of the South Ameri-States, treaties with the United States have n concluded, which embrace the principle of rein its greatest extent; that is to say, whatported into or exported from the in a national vessel may be introduced ried out in a foreign vessel, both paying exe same and no other charges or duties; the being accorded to the American vesy transport the productions of any

countries. gress, the first of which was passed about the close of the last war with Great Britain; or rather the law itself had its origin in the navigating interest of the United States. That interest had suffered by unequal burdens imposed upon it by the regulations of foreign Powers. It naturally sought to cast off these burdens. It contended that, in a fair competition with foreign Powers, the enterprise of the United States in building and equipping and provisioning ships, and the skill of their seamen in navigating them, were competent, on equal terms, to was the conviction under which the law passed, and the subsequent treaties were negotiated.

was to establish a system of free and on, and to prevail upon all nations to The treaties actually concluded were It was foreseen that, in carrying dvantageously with some Powers that of the United States with some by would find an ample indemnity with others. And accordingly, we are complaining of the operation of the in our navigation with the Hanseatic towns, complaining of its injurious effects upon and has more than once intimated that

ould terminate the treaty.
out of these reciprocity treaties were negotiated or under Mr. Adams, as Minister abroad, as Secretary of State, or as President of the United States; and the navigating interest has no better friend than he is in the whole nation.

In judging of the system of free and equal navi-ation it should be examined as a whole, and not decided upon by its operation with this or that particular Power. The example of the falling off of our tonnage in our commerce with the Hanseatic towns, and the increase of theirs, is cited as proof of the injury done to our navigation. But, in the first place, it should be remarked that the vessels of these towns are not the carriers solely of their own commerce, but that of the greater part of Germany, and we believe that our commerce, since the general peace of Europe, has greatly increased with Germany .- Then examples of the opposite and favorable operation of the system, in our intercourse with other Powers, may be also cited. Besides its effect with France, already noticed in our trade with some of the new Powers on this continent, we almost entirely engross the transportation: And if it be desirable to make the system general with all commercial States, would it not add strength to our plea and manifest our liberality by showing some instances in which its operation was unfavorable to us? Or can we reasonably expect to profit in all the treaties we make to the disadvantage of foreign States ?

Taken as an entire system, and regarding its neral operation upon our navigating interest, we selieve it has not been injurious. Our tonnage, in the aggregate, foreign and domestic, has been condy increasing. The navigating interest has unly not always escaped the depression and ats; but it is believed generally to have flourore and suffered less than any of them.

It is worthy of observation too, that if the equal competition with the navigation of certain foreign Powers, stipulated in the reciprocity treaties, has had the effect of lowering freights, the commerce of the country, in both its import and export direcderived the benefit of this reduction.

the system of reciprocity is abandoned it we to go?" It is proposed that we have." This specdote was told at a public meeting in Dublin legislation, and attempt by its agency r own ports greater advantages than allowed to foreign vessels; in ive the foreign tonnage. But if submit to the inequalit certain, that they

foreign Powers acquiesce in such a selfish course? If we were to put an end to the treaty with the Hanseatic towns, could we afterwards justly com-

plain if France annulled her treaty with us? Is it really true that, with our exhaustless forests of the finest ship timber in the world, with our cheap provisions, our skilful ship-builders, our hardy and intrepid seamen, and our enterprising merchants, we cannot successfully compete with foreign Powe and navigation, we took upon ourselves ers? It may be so, but it seems to us that we should maintain the contest and struggle awhile longer before we make the humiliating admission, and plunge into an abyss of hazardous consequences.

If we cannot sustain our navigation in a free and equal competition with foreign Powers, how can we the manufactures of the United States? In navigation we were supposed to be unrivalled? In shipbuilding, in seamanship, in daring adventure, it was thought we could defy the world. With our New England population, we had persuaded ourselves that their home lay upon the deep. If they are drawn from that, how can they maintain themselves upon the land, with the practical operation of the doctrines of free trade, which appear to have been making some progress in that quarter of the Union? We respectfully wait for a satisfactory explanation.

#### WHIG WARNINGS.

HENRY CLAY, in the Senate of the United States, n 1833, raised his voice in warning and expostulation. See (says the Philadelphia Forum) how his prophecy has been verified, and then ask, is it yet too late to retrace our steps, retrieve our errors, and carry out the whole plan of his proposed reon a footing of equality as to all charges, duties, lief? Where is there a single point which his eagle eve pierced not when he said:

"There being no longer any sentinel at the head of our banking establishments to warn them, by its information and operations, of approaching-danger, the local institutions, already multiplied to an alarming extent, and almost daily multiplying, in seasons of prosperity will make free and unrestrained emission. All the channels of circulation will be gorged. Property will rise extravagantly high, and, constanty looking up, the temptation will be irresistible. Inordinate speculation will ensue, debts will be freely contracted, ropean territories of Great Britain and the United and when the season of adversity comes, as come it must, the banks, acting without concert and without guide, obeyan exactly equal condition, no higher or other duties ing the law of self-preservation, will all at the same time call in being levied in their respective ports upon the vest their issues; the vast number will exaggerate the alarm, and their issues : the vast number will exaggerate the alarm, and general distress, wide spread ruin, and an explosion to the general banking system, or the establishment of a new Bank of the United States, will be the ultimate effects."

> In the year 1836, Judge PORTER, of Louisiana, made a speech in opposition to Mr. Benton's Expunging Resolutions, during which he said :

"In 1830 our circulation was sixty one millions of dollars. and three millions. In 1836 it cannot be less than one hundred and twenty millions. An increase of sixty millions of dollars in six years! I give the facts from the official returns made by the Secretary of the Treasury. They come, sir, it is true, no lower down than 1834. But if we take the average increase for two or three years before that time, and reflect on the enormous rise of property since, (a sure indication of an unhealthy circulation,) we must be satisfied that there has been more than seventeen millions added to n navigation is not confined to the circulation within the last sixteen months, and that one of the countries of the contracting hundred and twenty millions is below rather than above the real estimate.

"You see, sir, therefore at a glance, the causes of the present state of things; and who cannot, also, sir, see at a clance how it is to end? If the evil should be checked now. consequences which time has inevitably in store for us under another policy. But, sir, far from expecting this, look to an increase of the disease. It appears to me inevitable. A universal madness has taken possession of the public mind. Within the last four months I have heard of the augmentation of banking capital proposed or passed to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, and more I am told is projecting, so that we may expect to see this system continuing until it breaks and falls from its own weight and magnitude. within their limits.

well might the Senator from Missouri depict it in the colors and wholly above the control of local faction. he did a few days ago. He could not overcharge the picture: a picture, sir, rendered more painful to contemplate by by its enlarged scope, and its enlightened and impartial spirit only parts of that system. The design originated under Mr. Madison's administration, and was per-Mr. Madison's administration, and was per-od in by these of Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams, and gulated the currency of the country with a wisdom and suc-cess of which there is no parallel. We threw it away, and We see what we have got in its place. Sir, all the projects of regulating and checking the excess of bank emissions by law, refusing to receive at your Treasury their notes of a less sum than twenty dollars, will have no more effect than would have a bucket full of earth thrown into the Mississipi river to stop its current. And as to pushing gold and silver into circulation when you have five hundred and fitty banks interested in gathering it all up, and supplying its place with their notes, that is equally impracticable: a chesp and dear currency never can exist together; the former always destreys the latter. Having no power by the Constitution to interfere directly with State legislation in this matter, I see that the country is destined to go through the same scenes of agitati n and suffering which it did previous to the time of the late Bank of the United States. After the evils have come to a height, when they can no longer be endured, we shall have another National Bank, and not until then. But submit if it would not have been well to have prevented sides of the geographical line that runs between us. his state of things two years ago? I inquire what good has been or can be attained by putting the people through this fearful trial ? Five or six years hence will be the time to get under the control of that class of politicians who were in an answer to these questions.'

A Huge Snake .- It is well known that there have been divers rumors through town [Madison, in Indians] relative to a large monster, which, it was said, was seen above this place a short time ago. Each account we saw was so distorted by exaggeration that we concluded it to be a fiction—a hoar to test the credulity of the town; but we have since had the circumstances from gentlemen of veracity. A son of Mr. Spillman and a son of Mr. Hoagland, on last Friday week, about one mile and a half above this place, on the Kentucky side of the river, while walking along the bank, saw in the edge of the water an animal bearing every appearance of a huge snake. They approached to within about forty either our National or State authorities-to have represse steps, when it took to water, and swam near y to the Indiana riding by, upon his attention being directed to it by the boys, statinctly saw it, though it was near this shore of the river, which proves it to have been very large to be distinguished at such a distance. It was supposed to be from twenty to thirty feet in length. It was of a very dark color, and had something like a shining silvery ring about its neck. Its trail in the sand and across the roads have been seen. It has appeared several times within a few years, and about the same place,

and has been seen by several persons.

We can form no conjecture as to what kind of an animal it is, but that such a monstrous amphibious nondescript has been seen we have no hesitancy in believing -Madison (In

CAPITAL JOKE.-The Lord Chancellor of Ireland having recently made an appointment to visit the Dublin Insan-Asylum, repaired this ber in the absence of the chief manager and was admitted by one of the keepers who was waiting t receive a patient answering the appearance of Sir Edward He appeared to be very talk stive, but the attendants humored him and answered all his questions. He asked if the Surgeon General had arrived, and the keeper answered him which have afflicted all our great national that he had not yet come, but that he would be there immeiately. "Well," said he, "I will inspect some of the comes until he arrives." "Oh, no, air," said the keeper, we could not permit that at all," "Then I will walk for a while in the garden," said his lordship, "while I am wait-ing for him." "We cannot let you goth, "while I am waitthe keeper. "What," said he, "don't you know that I am the Lord Chancellor?" "Sir," said the keeper, "we have four more Lord Chancellor? "Sir," said the keeper, "we have four more Lord Chancellors here already." He got into a great fury, and they were beginning to think of the strait-waiscoat for him, when fortunately the Surgeon General arrived. "Has the Chancellor arrived yet?" said he. The man burst out laughing at him, and said, "Yes, sir, we have quire what the substitute is to be. him safe; but he is by far the most outrageous patient we

> The Tremont Theatre, Boston, is to be opened on the 26th instant under new auspices. Mr. Burnitt, the learned blacksmith, is to commence a series of lectures on that day, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the remodelling the interior of the Theatre into a Baptist Meeting House, by that foreign Powers will which denomination it has been recently purchased.

A WHITE BLACK-BIRD - We have often heard this appa rent contradiction in nature spoken of, but never saw one And then until yesterday, when we were shown one that was shot upon the farm of Esquire McMecken, five miles below this city. It was pure white, had all the features and characteristics of the common black-bird, and had been seen for some y, and cling to days with a flock of bl it,— Wheeling Times.

### THE CANADAS.

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER. History-and especially colonial history-in all its varied annals presents probably no stronger contrast than that which is furnished by the Canadas of 1837, '38, and '89, and the same country as t now stands in 1843. So great is this convast that it may well be described, and scarcely with even the allowable exaggeration of poetry, in the nicated by telegraphic despatch. The Prince, in his report, among our common ancestors; that it may be not ter day: again; but that it may prove as durable as it is Alda, who had been sent in advance to reconnoitre the wathe people.

Congratulating his friends on the cessation of domestic hostilities, Shakspeare's Henry, personifying factious civil war as one of the Furies of the old Mythology, he spake, as nearly as we remember, in lery of Captain Aubac, could not, with all their exertions, mestic hostilities, Shakspeare's Henry, personifying the following terms:

" So shaken as we are, so wan with care,

Yet find we time for frighted peace to pant. No more the thirsty fury of this soil Shall daub her lips with her own children's blood; No more shall trenching war channel her fields, Nor bruise her flowrets with the armed hoofs Of hostile paces: Those opposed eyes, Which-like the meteors of the troubi'd heavens, All of one nature, of one substance bred— Did lately meet in the intestine shock And furious close of civil butchery, Shall now, in mutual, well beseeming rapks, March all one way and be no more array'd Against acquaintance, kindred, and allies : The edge of war, like an ill-sheath'd knife, No more shall cut its master."

Is not the picture as vivid as it is accurate; and is not the magery as apt and beautiful as the evil described is desolat

uit of British Colonial Government-never has the wisdom f a generous, confiding, and comprehensive paternal policy een so strikingly displayed or so happily vindicated by its esults as at this time in the Canadas. One of the happiest circumstances, according to our way

f thinking, connected with the introduction and establishment of this new, liberal, and just policy, is the fact that both the great political parties of the mother country have had a ed, General, with the brilliant courage and military talent of hand in it; and that under the influence of broad and magnanimous national views of public duty, rising above the narrowness and animosity of that bitter and persecuting spirit of In January, 1835 or rather in June, 1834, it was one hundred provincial faction from which the late Canadian troubles. metropolitan Government have co-operated in organizing and themselves; and after announcing the junction of the infansustaining the order of things in British North America. The ground work of this new scheme of Provincial Gov-

ernment was laid, as we understand the matter, by the late Lord Durham, one of the most sincere, earnest, and, in his ried out, in their true and comprehensive spirit, in the actual of Great Britain, under Sir Robert Peel as Premier and Lord

Stanley as Colonial Secretary.
To Sir Charles Bagot, therefore, the people of the Canadas we a debt of gratitude which, with the exception of a few pigots of the old faction that has been prostrated, they have, to their great honor, heartily acknowledged; and, with the exception already made, no Governor General, or other Representative of the mother country, has ever secured to himself- by stronger ties the attachment of the great body of the Canadian people, or will be more affectionately cherished in Emir, the daughter of Ben Aratch, several clerks of the Emir's their recollections, than that estimable, just, and accomplish-

ed man. until it Metcaif, is understood to be following up the same general In the principles of administration; and if his character as a man present state of things the States are all interested to increase of remarkable administrative abilities and vigor, has not been the circulation of their own banks and prevent that of their overrated—as we presume, from what we know of his career, neighbors. Indeed, we already see symptoms of a war of legislation, the result of jealousy, by which they attempt to prospect of seeing their affairs placed on a footing of unprecerestrain the notes of banks in other States from passing dented and permanent prosperity, and the patronage and gen-within their limits. "This deplorable sete of things must yet get worse; and forward and fearless impartiality, without respect of person

> The new Government, more truly national than provincial already restored to those colonies the cohesion of their almost disintegrated parts; to have converted the two races, between which such bitter animosities had been engendered, into well-combined, powerful, and efficient whole; and to have transformed an aggregation of jealous, embittered, jarring and ferocious factions, ready for blood, into what may now be considered as one people, constituting a single, united, and rosperous commonwealth.

We have been led to make these remarks not merely from general sentiment of good will toward our fellow-men wher ever situated, but more particularly from the conviction that this Union, and especially this State, and all those of her Northern sisters adjoining the British provinces, have a real practical, deep, and abiding interest in the good government f those provinces, in the political and social condition and tendencies of their people, and in the tone of sentiment, the popular feeling, and the social influences that may prevail among them in relation to our own people, our institutions and the intercourse and various important interests that may be regarded as mutual, or separate and diverse, on the two direct, constant, and obvious tendency of the state of things which existed in the Canadas while those provinces were power when the troubles of 1837 commenced, and whose conduct was in truth the source of those troubles, was toward war between the two countries. The same arrogant, super cilious, and bitter spirit which finally exasperated the French population of the province into insurrection, had been, for long course of years, producing that irritation of feeling or our side of the line which not only led our people to sympa thize with the insurgents, but induced so many of them ac tually to take part with them personally, and others to furnish learned that such a huge animal has been actually seen. We them, more or less openly, with all the means of assistance in their power. 'So high was the excitement among our people all along the frontier-so bitter was the hate and so burning was the resentment on both sides of the border, that, if the same state of things had continued but a little longer, if would have been as much impossible for our Governmentthe movements of the people as to stop the descent of the shore, when it sisappeared. Another gentleman, who was Niagara, and open war would have shortly blazed all along

Happily for all parties and for both countries, however hings are now changed. A more just, and therefore a more amicable and liberal spirit pervades the administration of a fairs in Canada, and its effects have been as happy on our side of the line as on the other. Commercial interests and connexions are springing up and extending along the frontier, which will aid the new political influences that are now abroad in the provinces in fostering a good understand ing and amicable intercourse, and the probabilities of undisturbed peace, in that direction, are growing stronger as the new Canadian policy develops itself more fully and more settled, and especially as the power and importance of the old ascendant faction recedes further and further from all influence on the public affairs and on the popular feeling.

## RECENT DEATHS IN NEW YORK.

We notice in our obituary record the death of Mr. John MORRISON, formerly one of our most active and enterprising dry goods merchan's. For a great number of years he was one of the firm of Kelly & Morrison, and acquired a handsome fortune. He retired some fifteen years since, and has acquaintances, although a man of retired habits, were nume ous, and he was held in high respect by all who knew him.

his choice. The number of vessels that have been launched rom his yards is almost incredible. He was an enthusiast followed by numbers of his juniors. A fleet of our finest packets, with many other ships of the first class, which have is of sanguine temperament, which is liable to lead him to the elevated the profession and raised the character of the American many other ships of the first class, which have is of sanguine temperament, which is liable to lead him to the elevated the profession and raised the character of the American many other ships of the first class, which have is of sanguine temperament, which is liable to lead him to the can art in this peculiar branch to its present high pitch, were built by Mr. Bergh. His character as a citizen was still an upright, honorable, and respected citizen. - New York Express, June 26.

Mr. JOHN SCOTT, of Albany, New York, solicits informs

### FROM PARIS PAPERS

FROM ALGIERS. The Minister of War yesterday received despatches from Algiers, dated May 25, and enclosing the report of his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale to Gen. Bugeaud, with the details of the capture of the Smala of Abd-el-Kader, the news of which, with the leading results, had already been commupolicy and vigor he had put at least a temporary after some uninteresting details of the march of his column, merely a brief breathing time for "frighted peace to pant," and then, when a little rested, fall to blows on this day, when, about 11 o'clock, the Aga of the Ouled

again; but that it may prove as durable as it is tering place, came galloping back to inform me that the enhonorable to the peace-makers and beneficent to tire Smala—about 300 Douairs—was established at the very spring of Taguix. We were then distant at most a thousand metres, and, as it was questionable whether our approach had not been perceived, there was not a moment to be lost. The women and the cattle were beyond our reach. The namerous fighting men of this city of tents had time to rally and make their arrangements. Success became improbable, and our situation even critical. Therefore, notwithstanding the entreaties of the Arabs, seeing the smallness of our number, and the greatness of that of the enemy, to wait the joining of the infantry, I decided upon an immediate attack.. The cavalry deployed, and charged the enemy with impetuosity, the distinguishing feature of our national character, which did not allow us for a moment to doubt of success. On the left the Spahis, led on by their brave officers, attacked the Douair of Abd-el Kader, and overthrew his regular infantry, which defended itself with desperate courage. On the right, the chasseurs traversed the tents, through a constant sh of shots, overthrowing all who came in the way, and reached the head of the fugitives, whom numerous brave horseme did all in their power to save and protect. Here, General, my task becomes more difficult. I have to relate to you a usand feats of courage, a thousand episodes of single combat, during a conflict which lasted more than an hour. Officers and soldiers rivalled each other, appearing almost to be in many points at once, dispersing an enemy far superior to them in number. We were only 500, and there were 5 000 muskets in the Smala. Although none but combatants were killed, 300 carcasses were laid dead on the field. When the non-combatants, who were our prisoners, saw our squadrons pursuing their mounted enemies, they desired to see their vanuishers, and could not suppress their exclamations of astonish ment at such a handful of men, who had scattered such an immense force, whose fame for moral and physical courage was so great among the tribes. We have 9 men killed and 12 wounded, and 16 horses killed and 12 wounded. You are acquaint-Colonel Jusuf, and Lieutenant Colonel Morris; but I do not hesitate to say that they have on this occasion surpassed even their reputation.'

His Royal Highness then goes on to enumerate the offiproceeded, both the Whig and Tory Administrations of the cers and non-commissioned officers who most distinguished try, who, he says, had a harassing march, he continues as

"On the 17th we collected the flocks, and set fire to the buts and to the whole of the booty that we could not carry Lord Durham, one of the most sincere, earnest, and, in his general views of Government, one of the most enlightened of the liberal party in Great Britain; but the full benefit of his broad, generous, and impartial views was not practically realized, we believe—not thoroughly and unhesitatingly carried out, in their true and comprehensive soirs, in the actual derable population that has fallen into our hands, and whom administration of the Provincial Government, till Sir Charles I am taking to the Mitidja, when you (General Bugeaud)

Bagot was placed at its head by the present Tory Ministry

can arrange what is to be done with them. They are comcan arrange what is to be done with them. They are com-posed in a great measure of the tribe of the Hachems, amongst whom Abd-el Kader was born, but we daily discover in the number personages of more or less importance who are strangers to the tribe. I send you a list of those whom we have already recognised. [The list contains the names of several rich families and individuals of influence of various tribes. You will remark, amongst others, the entire family of the Kalifa Sidi Embaruk; that of Laroubi, first minister of Abd-el Kader; of Bel Azri, his confidential adviser; a nephew of the Government, and some officers and soldiers of the regular troops. The mother and the wife of Abd-el Kader escaped on a mule, with an escort of a few horsemen, who could not be overtaken by our exhausted horses. The happy result of this operation, the success of which was regarded as impossible by the Arabs, has already produced a great sensation. Already Djedid of the Ouled Chaibs, Djet of the Emir, and who are, as you know, the chiefs of the great families of the country to the south of Theza and Boghar, as far as Beni-Masad, have sent their relations to me and requested the Aman, protesting their submiss day after to-morrow we shall be at Boghar, and, if I do no receive new orders, our little column will take its captives to the Mitidja, where I shall have the honor of presenting to

you the colors and trophies taken by our brave troops." A letter from an officer of the expedition, published by the Messager, states that the force with which the Duke d'Aumale attacked the Smala consisted of only 500 cavalry, and that the armed population of the Douairs was not less than 10,000, of whom 2,090 were cavalry, and 600 organized infantry. The letter speaks in the highest terms of the courage one has his separate work. I have an ayah (or lady's maid) and good tact of the Prince, and states that nearly 7,000 prisoners, and 60 000 head of cattle fell into the hands of the

French. The Siècle, alluding to the capture of the Smala Abd-el Kader, announced by the last telegraphic despatch

from Algeria, says: " The word Smala represents among the Arabs what we call in Europe equipage and suite, and comprises the tents of the owner, his family, servants, and wealth. This capture is a successful stroke of the young Prince, and for a moment the event was considered even more important at the Toileries and by the Ministry. The coming on of night had interrupted the despatch, which terminated thus: ' The mothe and the sister of Abd-el Kader have \_\_\_.' Hopes were in-dulged in for twelve hours that the remainder of the despatch would announce the capture of those two princesses. It was not so, however, and the next day the complement of the despatch was thus couched: 'The mother and sister of Abd-Kader have escaped.'

We find the following in the Constitutionnel : " The Govcroment, we are informed, has received communications from China, announcing that the Emperor has decided upon giving immediately free access of the French to his dominions upon the same footing as the English. In consequence of this intelligence a naval division is about to be sent into the Chinese seas, under the command of a Rear-Admiral, and, consequently, it will be composed of several frigates and other ships of war.

A melancholy accident happened on Sunday afternoon on the Versailles railroad. The hat of a man who was sitting on the roof of one of the wagons was blown off by the wind, and the man, in spite of the remonstrances of the persons who were by his side, jumped off whilst the train was pro ceeding at full speed to regain it. The shock that he sustained was so great that he was taken up senseless, and little hope is entertained of his recovery.

A letter from Tarbes, in the Mémorial Bordélais of the 28th, contains the following strange account: "On Tuesday last, at six in the evening, a luminous meteor, having its direction from east to west, passed through the village of St houses, with the exception of three, were entirely destroyed, and the materials were scattered over the fields. Fortunate ly no person was killed, but several were injured. After having levelled houses, barns, &c. and forn up immense trees, the meteor, carried onwards by an impetuous wind, took its course, towards the villages of Bernarc-Debat, Barbagan-Debat, and Angos, destroying every thing on its passage."

## " BOOKS OF THE SEASON."

Our library table is strewed with books of the season, the rincipal of which is our Grocer's Book; and we find that some fortune. He retired some fifteen years since, and has since devoted his time to religious and benevolent pursuits. He was a native of Ireland. In his intercourse with his instructive little. He was a native of freland. In his intercourse with the instructive little manual, from which we find that conee is fellow citizens he was unobtrusive, mild, and courteous. His two shillings a pound, and that moist sugar is sold at the rate instructive little manual, from which we find that coffee is of seven pence the pound-presenting a curious analogy to the income tax. We may, however, draw a distinction; for In the death of Christian Bergh, at the age of 81, on Friday, our city has lost their oldest shipbuilder, and one that has built more ships probably than any man now living. For more than half a century he has been actively engaged in this valuable profession. With an experience in nautical the control of the sum total is set out with laudable distinctions. matters rarely equalled, he became eminent in the science of annotations, and there is a note at the end of the last page which we thought extremely irrelevant. It speaks of the which we thought extremely irrelevant. It speaks of the some part of the strapped pantaloons. Gaining his perpendi necessity the author is under of meeting a heavy payment on cular again, the young man threw a little more force into his His models were peculiar, and have been a certain day, and craves the assistance of the individual to genuficative effort, but just as the object sought was on the

CRIME IN LEWIS COUNTY, (NEW YORK )-At the Circuit Court held on Thursday last for this county, Judge GRIDLEY presiding, a most gratifying state of things was presented. There was not a criminal case on the calendar, and the jail tlon from all or any who may be able to give it, of his sen was empty! No complaints having been preferred before the Solomon, a lunatic, who wandered away from his father's Grand Jury up to 5 o'clock P. M., Judge Gridley discharged house in January. The unfortunate young man is 24 years | the members, taking occasion, in so doing, to compliment the days with a flock of black birds, they feeding and protecting old, of dark complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, county highly upon its position in regard to public morals.

It.— Wheeling Times.

LIFE IN THE CLOUDS.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE IN A BALLOON.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PENN, INQUIRER AND GAZETTE. CARLINLE, JUNE 19, 1843. words of Shakspeare's Henry IV, when by his which is dated from the bivouac of Chabounias, May 20, drew my attention was the immense ocean of heads that presented itself in the square; there appeared to be infinitely close to the factious and bloody wars of the Roses. consisting of 1,300 infantry and 600 cavalry, states that, in more people on the immediate ground than I have witnessed The description is so graphic and appropriate that order not to lose time, and give the enemy an opportunity of for some time at a balloon ascension; and the whole affair we are persuaded our readers will be gratified to see escaping, he divided his column into two parts, with one of appeared more animated from the fine appearance of the miliit; and we transcribe it with only the preface of a which, consisting of the cavalry, the artillery, and the Zou-thope, that the armistice of provincial faction may aves, he pushed forward. The Prince details his proceedings the "Comet." When I had reached a point about two miles ndure longer among our neighbors than it did from the 10th to the 16th, and then says, alluding to the lat- east of the town, the balloon commenced a rapid and perpenblack cloud; and as it has always created a deep interest spectators to see a balloon passing through clouds, I did not hesitate on this occasion to give my numerous audience an exhibition of this kind, although I might have avoided it, and kept beneath the clouds, where the current would have taken me to Harrisburg, which place was already distinctly in my view. This part of my adventure, I had reason soon after to regret; although at the present time it gives me more gratification to contemplate its reality than any thing that has lately transpired in my aerial adventures. The details that I shall here give of this terrible scene may be relied on, as I kept myself sufficiently composed to appreciate its grandeur and observe its physical operations. The cloud, to the best of my judgment, covered an area of from four to six miles in diameter. It appeared of a circular form, and considerably depressed in its lower surface-or I might say, it presented a great concavity toward the earth, with its outer edges very ragged. It was also of a dark smoky color. I noticed at e distance from where I entered the cloud the appearance of a heavy shower of rain. The first sensations I experience ed when entering the cloud were extremely unpleasantdifficulty of respiration, almost to suffication, followed by sickness of the stomach. This, however, somewhat abated for a short time—the cold in the mean time becoming intense. and every thing of a fibrous nature thickly covered with hoar frost. The cloud at this point, which appeared to be in the nidst of it, had not the black appearance it presented under neath, but was of a light, milky color, and yet so dense that I could only faintly see the balloon above me-a distance of sixteen feet. From the intensity of the cold in this cloud, I concluded that the gas would condense itself, and the balloon would consequently soon descend beneath it again, where the self mistaken; for, in a few minutes after entering the cloud, I was whirling upwards with a fearful rapidity, the balloon syrating and the car describing a large circle in the cloud. A oise resembling the rushing of a thousand milldams, with lismal moaning noise of wind, surrounded me in this terrible flight. Whether this rushing noise was occasioned by the hail and snow, which at the time was mercilessly pelting around the balloon, I am unable to tell. I was in hopes that should soon be tossed out of the top of the cloud, and there enjoy the congenial sunshine, so pleasant above the clouds. But in this I was disappointed; for after being hurled up, as I think, many hundred feet, the balloon appeared to be su ly depressed, and would fall again with a fearful rapidity, the lowr part being hurled to and fro, and then again driven up into the cavity of the upper part, all the time discharging gas copiously from the neck and breakages caused by the ice turling up and down was repeated eight or ten times. Every car, and balloon, became coated with smooth ice. All the time that I remained in this cloud, which was twenty minutes, the storm raged with unabated fury, and it was only by the immense loss of gas that I became released from its ter rors. I felt an intense drowsiness all the while, which I think was only overcome by the sickness of the stomach, followed by a powerful fit of vomiting. After this, I felt some what easier, both in mind and in body, (for it is of no use to say that I was not considerably alarmed,) and I grasped a firmer hold of the sides of the car, determined to abide the result with as much composure and observation as the nature f the case would admit; as it appeared evident that the comnon discharge of gas or ballast would neither let me down nor up through this huge tenant of the air. After being tossed up and down, as before stated, I was finally released from its

averus of hail, snow, and icicles, and found myself between t and the earth, receiving the benefits of a heavy and shower of rain, coming down on the spontaneous parachute principle, with a portion of gas remaining in the balloon sufficient to raise about fifty pounds weight from the earth. I made a final descent on Mr. Goodyear's farm, five miles from Carlisle. I must remark that the density of this cloud did not appear alike all through it, as I could at times distinctly see the balloon and pieces of paper, of which a large quantity was whirled out of the car in the beginning of the scene. I also noticed that a violent convolutionary action was going on, like fomentation, and the direction of the passage of the hail and snow was promiscuous. Such is the history of this short but awful and magnificent trip, and I can assure my readers that when I again meet clouds of this character, as I have frequently, I shall part company at the earliest opportu-nity, by ascending sufficiently to pass over them, or keep suf-

ently low to pass beneath them. Very respectfully, your obedient friend, JOHN WISE. CARLISLE, JUNE 19, 1843.

# SERVANTS IN INDIA.

There is one great convenience in visiting at an Indian house, namely, every visiter keeps his own establishment of servants, so as to give no trouble to those of the house. The ervants find for themselves in a most curious way. They seem to me to sleep no where and eat nothing, that is to say, in our houses or of our goods. They have mats upon the steps and live upon rice. But they do very little and every and a tailor, for the ayahs cannot work, and A-- bas boy; also two muddles, one to sweep my room and another to bring water. There is one man to lay the cloth, another to bring in dinner, another to light the candles, and others to wait at table. Every horse has a man and a maid to himself: the maid cuts grass for him; and every dog has a boy inquired whether the cat had any servants, but I found she was allowed to wait upon herself; and as she seemed the only person in the establishment capable of so doing, I respected her accordingly. Besides all these acknowledged and ostensible attendants, each servant has a kind of muddle or double of his own, who does all the work that can be put off upon him without being found out by the master and mistress. Notwithstanding their numbers they are dread-fully slow. I often tire myself with doing things for myself rather than wait for their dwaddling; but Mrs. Staunton laughs at me, and calls me a "griffin," and says I must learn to have patience and save strength. (N. B. Griffin means a resh man or a fresh woman in India.) The real India ladies lie on a sofa, and if they drop their handkerchief they just lower their voices and say, "Boy," in a very gentle tone, and then creeps in perhaps some old wizen skin brownie, looking like a superannuated thread-paper, who twiddles fter them for a little while, and then creeps out again as softly as a black cat, and sits down cross-legged in the verandah till " mistress please call again."

[A Lady's Letters from Madras.

TURNING THE TABLES.—An incident occurred a short time since at Amesbury which has furnished no little excitement in that goodly, quiet place, the particulars of which are these: It appears that, a short time since, among the other effects of a person who had applied for the benefit of the bankrupt act, and which were sold at public auction, was a note of hand against an ex-deputy sheriff of Amesbury, the amount of which was about \$14. This note brought the amusingly large sum of fourteen whole cents, and, as it would appear, found its way into the hands of a certain noted son of Escuex officer was about going out of the place on a short visit to his friends, went to a learned counsellor, who has recently came into the place from New Hampshire, and having then and there made solemn oath that he was afraid the ex was Martin, on the road to Bagnères. In an instant all the going beyond the jurisdiction of the court, procured a writ, houses, with the exception of three were entirely destroyed and despatched the counsellor post haste to Newburyport, when, after hunting up two other sheriffs and constables, the two o'clock) the rockets and shells exploded in rapid sucex was found and safely locked up in jail, a prisoner of the worthy doctor! Having thus secured the prize, funds to the forth in all directions. At this time the greatest alarm preworthy doctor! Having thus secured the prize, funds to the amount of seven shillings and sixpence were forwarded for a week's board of the incarcerated ex, and the final result waited for with great anxiety. In less than one week from the time when the writ was made out against the ex, an error all fear of further danger was at an end. the time when the writ was made out against the ex, an error was discovered which illegalized the whole proceedings, committal and all. The ex came out of jail, procured aid his damages at \$500!

> down to the extreme of the fasion, making the act one of no little effort and risk. The first essay to plunge the instand into printed volumes, besides pamphlets, and about 10,000 manuthe water was a failure, while the strain consequent on it caused a succession of snaps and cracks, indicating a giving way of point of being gained, the straps, unable longer to endure the strain to which they were subjected, gave way, simulta-neously causing a nadir dip of the head and a zenith dip of fore. In addition neously causing a nadir dip of the head and a zenith dip of the heels, and by the consequence, as neat a plunge into the basin of the body owning these head and heels as the most fastidious diver could desire to see. It was done scientifically, and to the delight of a large circle of spectators, who testified their approbation by no chary use of lungs and gestures. Soon, however, the submerged one emerged to the light of day, and with his first recovered breath exclaimed, "D—n the straps; d—n the basin, and all those around it." Let this has a caution to those who are well strapped done to be seen to the penitentiary, william Caldwell and his wife, the straps; d—n the basin, and all those around it." Let this has a caution to those who are well strapped done to be seen to the penitentiary. William Caldwell and his wife, the straps of the second indication for printing counterfeit corporation notes, was found guilt and sentenced to six years and six months in the penitentiary. William Caldwell and his wife, the strapped down to be. this be a caution to those who are well strapped down to be-ware how they venture on experiments involving the possi-bility of an involuntary bath.—Rochester Daily Adv.

## NANTUCKET SHEEP-SHEARING

FROM THE NANTUCKET INQUIRER OF SATURDAY LAST. THE SHEEP SHEARING -This ancient festival has been dus y observed during the week by our whole population, as affording an occasion for much simple but hearty festivity and Mr. Editor: According to the announcement, on Saturday last, I set out on my forty-first aerial excursion, from the borough of Carlisle, at fifteen minutes past two o'clock. A slight breeze from the west wafted me a short distance, when the ascent became more perpendicular. The first thing that islanders was oftener relieved by public gatherings and the interchange of civilities; and it would certainly be well if the tendency of society in this place to run into "companies" and cliques were somewhat controlled, and a spirit of more general intercourse cultivated among us.

The "four days" began on Monday morning with a clear

sky and charming summer breezes, and by early dawn the sheep drivers had begue their excursion to the distant parts the island in search of the animals who furnish business the day. The circle formed by the horsemen on the outskirts drivers of the flock to the centre, and by noon the sheep the gathered are driven into pens on the borders of the wa pond, and are then selected by their respective owners, ed and set at liberty into an enclosure containing aboven hundred acres, whence, on the third and fourth after the wool has become sufficiently dry, they are then upon the common, and in a few hours raturn with un speed and accuracy to the identical spots whence they driven.

A' walk over the grounds devoted to these view many groups of well-dressed people as faces, wearing the smile which on their blo

notes the cheerful heart.

On the roads to the scene of action, and in the thorough fares of the town, carriages of every capacity and description from the one-horse Nantucket calash to the four-horse omni bus of the city, close packed with passengers, and hurrying in hot haste to and fro, enliven the usual duliness of our streets, and by the show of life on the exterior of society create new life within the individual breast. On the ground, this year, a new feature of interest was the

spacious tent erected by the Washington Total Abstinence Society for the accommodation of the cold water army and others who might need refreshment within its spacious folds. This tent was one hundred feet long by fifty wide and thirty nigh. It displayed the American banner during the "four days," and was the headquarters of the army of youthful votaries of total abstinence, who on Wednesday afternoon marched from the Town Hall, according to general orders

previously given out, to the shearing grounds.

This procession was one of the most interesting sights of the season. About three hundred children composed the troop, and proceeded, accompanied by a band of music and distinguished the season. displaying appropriate banners, through some of the principal streets of the town. Arrived at the Washingtonian tent, they joined their silver voices in singing several "cold water" songs; and having partaken some refreshments, and been addressed in some suitable remarks, the procession was re-formed, and returned to the town. The escort duties of the

formed, and returned to the town. The escort duties of the day were performed by a corps of citizens on horseback.

The evening exercises heve not been less characteristic of the "peculiar character" of our people than those of the day. For the first time in the history of our island, theatrical performances have been exhibited during the past week. At the Ather sum a play called the "Reformed Drunkard, a Moral Drama," was brought out, and the drunkard's progress from reputation and good estate to disgrace and poverty were duly presented, concluding with his "signing the pladge," and becoming restored to that liberty wherewith total abstinence maketh free.

aketh free.
Then those delightful vocalists, the Hutchinsons, at several public concerts charmed the ears of an applauding auditory by their exquisite strains.

And, lastly, but combining all that was pleasant to eye the

And, lastly, our combining all that was pleasant to eye the and ear, there was the Fair held under the patronage of the Ladies' Howard Society, in Washington Hall. This spacious room was decorated with surpassing taste, the tables were stocked with the most attractive wares, and if the visiter were not subdued by the charms were articles for sale, he was sure to be bewitched by charms which could not be bought. Spaiknees, damask cheeks, the melody notes of the piano, made the Lagust and most captivating entertain-t the close of the sales on Thursday and bated their talent in aid of the ment of the season. evening the Hutch on the ocean wave" was most splendidly

### FROM LONDON PAPERS.

RAILWAY SPEED. - The returns given in the report of fficers of the Railway Department, Beard of Tra the average speed upon the various lines, exclusive page, as follows: London and Birmingham, twenty miles per hour; Great Western, thirty-three; Northern ad Eastern, thirty-six; North Midland, twenty-nine; Midland Counties, twenty-eight; Birmingham and Derby, twenty-nine; Manchester and Birmingham, twenty-five; Newcast and North Shields, thirty; and Chester and Birkenhead, twenty-eight. The average speed on the metropolitan line

THAMES TUNNEL.—The number of passengers through his place last week was 45,499.

Puseyism.-Doctor Pusey, the great leader in the Tract Controversy, having preached a sermon before the University at Oxford, in which, as was alleged, he vindicated the celehat Oxford, in which, as was aneged, he windicated the centration of mass, a board of professors was appointed to examine its orthodoxy—the application for such appointment being made by the Margaret professor of divinity. After several meetings the board adjourned without sending in any collective judgment, but each member made a separate re-port, the result of which was that the Vice Chancellor of the University ordered Doctor Pusey to be suspen preaching for two years.

Doctor Pusey is said to have protested against sion, and demanded a hearing before his judges. Bank of England.—The quarterly average of the weekly assets and liabilities of the Bank of England, from February 25 h to the 20th of May, shows that the circulation has decreased by £386,000, that the deposites are less by £480,000,

and the securities by £891,000, while the bullion has increased by £101,000, and the rest by £67,000. SOUTHAMPTON. JUNE 2. DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP FULL OF COMBUSTIBLES. - This morning, about half pest ten o'clock, the utmost consternaconsequence of a report that red and nine tons, commandthe Tartar, a brig of two ed by Captain J. Byron as on fire, and that she was filled with combustibles of every description. Many of the more timid left their homes at the lower part of High street, and sought shelter at a distance, beyond the range of mischief, should any ensue.

The Partar was chartered by the Mexican Government to take out ordnance stores and munitions of war, and had been for the last two or three weeks taking in her cargo in our docks, in which there were twenty superb brass cannon All her stores were in, and the vessel was expected to sail for Vera Cruz in the course of this day had not this calamity

It was at once determined to endeavor to scuttle the vessel and for this purpose one of our nine pounders from the battery on the platform was bauled to the spot. It continued to pour its shot into the sides of the vessel for a considerable period till the rockets and shells began to explode, and then the men were compelled to abandon and leave her to her fate, as the shells were flying about in all directions.

Flames began to be visible from the hatchway shortly before twelve, and shells and rockets, in rapid succession, began to explode, and continued without intermission (with the exception of a quarter of an hour after two o'clock) till the vessel finally sank about half past. Many of the fragments of the shells were carried over the heads of the people on shore, and fell at a considerable distance; and in the marsh, which is situated about one hundred yards from where the apius in the village of Amesbury, who, on learning that the ship was lying, the ground is ploughed up in several places

to a great depth.

The flames were at their greatest height about a quarter to one o'clock, and about five minutes previous to that bour the masts fell over the larboard side of the vessel with a tremendous crash.

Just before the unfortunate vessel went down (at half past

I have not heard the value of the cargo, but report gives it at about £25,000. The guns cost £700 each. I cannot against the doctor and his lawyer for false imprisonment, and state whether the vessel was insured: I should rather say she is not, from the fact of her not having sailed.

STRAPPED PANTALOONS—IN ALL OVER.—To laugh at the mishaps of others is not generally accounted generous, yet there are occasions of this character. Such was the case in this city a few mornings since. It was early in the day, when the wharf at the packet basin was lined with travellers about to take the packets, and lookers-on, that a young man issued from one of the offices, and approached the canal for the purpose of giving an instand ablution. His pantaloons were strapped down to the extreme of the fasion, making the act one of in the fasion, making the act one of interest entering the same order as on the shelves. The library is composed of more than 500,000 scripts. It is expected that the library will be reopened to the public by the first of August.

> LITTLE ROCK, (ARK) JUNE 12. The trials of the Cal cell gang have occupied the time of at week as well as the week be-dentioned last week, Tapley H. the Circuit Court for greatest, most accomplished, and most depraved villains of the gang, were made witnesses by the State against the rest,